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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/026,174	12/20/2001	Jong-Yih Chen	JCLA8478	9452
7590	11/17/2004		EXAMINER HERNANDEZ, NELSON D	
J.C. Patents, Inc. 4 Venture, Suite 250 Irvine, CA 92618			ART UNIT 2612	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/026,174	Applicant(s) CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner Nelson D. Hernandez	Art Unit 2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7-9, 12-15 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo, US 2002/0039193 A1 in view of Meyer, US 2002/0116278 A1.

Regarding claim 1, Kondo discloses a DIY photo print device (Fig. 2: 100), the device can be allocated in an adequate location (Page 4, ¶ 0087-0088 and ¶ 0092), and suitable for a user to print an image file (Page 4, ¶ 0092), the image file can be transmitted by a memory card (See fig. 2), the photo print device comprises: a processor (Fig. 2: 101), having a system program, to control a plurality of peripheral units that are connected to the processor listed below (Page 4, ¶ 0087-0089 and ¶ 0092), the peripheral units comprises: a billing box (Fig. 2: 105), provides a plurality of payment methods (credit card, bank note, and coin) (Page 4, ¶ 0087 and ¶ 0090); a memory card reading unit (Fig. 2: 113), reads the image file data of the memory card directly (Page 4, ¶ 0087, 0094; page 5, ¶ 0104); a monitor (Fig. 2: 103), displays the two-way service communication between the processor and the user, and also displays a status of the image file process (Page 5, ¶ 0106, 0109, 0118; page 6, ¶ 0132-0135); and a photo printer (Fig. 2: 109), the photo is controlled by the processor and used for

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printing the image file (Page 4, ¶ 0087 and 0092). Kondo does not explicitly disclose that the image file can be transmitted by a digital camera either via a wireless method and that the DIY photo print device comprises a wireless image-receiving unit, receiving a signal of the image file that is sent from the digital camera, processes a transformation, and outputs an image file data to the processor.

However, Meyer teaches a mini kiosk machine device (Fig. 3), the kiosk can be allocated in an adequate location (Page 2, ¶ 0027-0028), and suitable for a user to print an image file, the image tile can be transmitted by a digital camera either via a wireless method or a memory card (Page 1, ¶ 0015; page 2, ¶ 0029), the photo print device comprises: a processor (Fig. 3: 300), having a system program, to control a plurality of peripheral units that are connected to the processor listed below (Page 2, ¶ 0029-0030), the peripheral units comprises: a billing box (Figs. 3: 308), providing a payment method (Page 2, ¶ 0030); a wireless image-receiving unit (Page 1, ¶ 0015), receives a signal of the image file that is sent from the digital camera, processes a transformation, and outputs an image file data to the processor; a memory card reading unit (Fig. 3: 314), reads the image file data of the memory card directly (Page 2, ¶ 0029-0030); a monitor (Fig. 3: 312), displaying information to the user (Page 2, ¶ 0030); and a printer, wherein the photo is controlled by the processor and used for printing the image file and receipt to the user (Page 2, ¶ 0030-0031).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo in view of Meyer as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kondo by including a wireless image-receiving unit, receiving a signal of

the image file that is sent from the digital camera, processes a transformation, and outputs an image file data to the processor. The motivation to do so would help the user to transfer image files to the DIY photo print device without needing the use of other hardware (i.e. cables, memory card and other connectors).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the signal sent from the digital camera comprises an infrared using an IrDA protocol mode to output (See Meyer, page 1, ¶ 0015).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the signal sent from the digital camera comprises an optic signal (See Meyer, page 1, ¶ 0015 and 0016).

Regarding claims 7 and 8, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer does not explicitly teach that the DIY photo print device includes a photo paper output guidance member to output a photo that is print out.

However, Official Notice is taken that printers having a guidance member comprising paper guidance slot and a roller member to protect the printed out images are notoriously well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the DIY photo print device by having a printer with a guidance member comprising a paper guidance slot and a roller member to protect the printed out images. The motivation to do so would enable the printer to output the printed out images in a way that the user can have better access to said printed out images from the DIY photo print device.

Regarding claim **9**, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the processor cooperates with the billing box ensures the user had paid successfully (See Kondo, page 4, ¶ 0087-0089 and ¶ 0092; Meyer, page 2, ¶ 0029-0030).

Regarding claim **12**, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the system program of the processor comprises a communication protocol (See Kondo, page 4, ¶ 0087-0089 and ¶ 0092; Meyer, page 1, ¶ 0015, page 2, ¶ 0029-0030).

Regarding claim **13**, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer does not teach that the photo printer comprises an optic photo printer.

However, Official Notice is taken that the use of optic photo printers (i.e. laser printers) for printing documents such as image photos is notoriously well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by using an optic photo printer such as a laser printer to print the images captured by the camera. The motivation to do so would enable the DIY to output faster the images printed to the customer with better quality.

Regarding claim **14**, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the adequate location where the wireless photo print device is allocated comprises a public area (See Kondo, page 7, ¶ 0144-0145; Meyer, page 2, ¶ 0027).

Regarding claim **15**, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the memory card-reading unit comprises a Compact Flash card interface member (See Kondo, page 4, ¶ 0094; Meyer, page 1, ¶ 0015).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the memory card reading unit is able to accept the input from the individual of a plurality of memory cards of the digital camera, the notebook computer, and the personal digital assistance (See Meyer, page 1, ¶ 0015 and ¶ 0032).

Regarding claim 18, Kondo discloses a DIY photo print device (Fig. 2: 100), the device can be allocated in an adequate location (Page 4, ¶ 0087-0088 and ¶ 0092), and suitable for a user to print an image file (Page 4, ¶ 0092), the photo print device comprises: a processor (Fig. 2: 101), having a system program, to control a plurality of peripheral units that are connected to the processor listed below (Page 2, ¶ 0029-0030), the peripheral units comprises: a billing box (Fig. 2: 105), provides a plurality of payment methods (credit card, bank note, and coin) (Page 4, ¶ 0087 and ¶ 0090); a monitor (Fig. 2: 103), displays the two-way service communication between the processor and the user, and also displays a status of the image file process (Page 5, ¶ 0106, 0109, 0118; page 6, ¶ 0132-0135); and a photo printer (Fig. 2: 109), the photo is controlled by the processor and used for printing the image file (Page 4, ¶ 0087 and 0092). Kondo does not explicitly disclose that the image file can be transmitted by a digital camera via a wireless method according to a data transmission protocol and that the DIY photo print device comprises a wireless image-receiving unit, receives a signal of the image file that is sent from the digital camera, processes a transformation of the data transmission protocol, and outputs an image file data to the processor.

However, Meyer teaches a mini kiosk machine device (Fig. 3), the kiosk can be allocated in an adequate location (Page 2, ¶ 0027-0028), and suitable for a user to print

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an image file, the image tile can be transmitted by a digital camera either via a wireless method or a memory card (Page 1, ¶ 0015; page 2, ¶ 0029), the photo print device comprises: a processor (Fig. 3: 300), having a system program, to control a plurality of peripheral units that are connected to the processor listed below (Page 2, ¶ 0029-0030), the peripheral units comprises: a billing box (Figs. 3: 308), providing a payment method (Page 2, ¶ 0030); a wireless image-receiving unit (Page 1, ¶ 0015), receives a signal of the image file that is sent from the digital camera, processes a transformation, and outputs an image file data to the processor; a memory card reading unit (Fig. 3: 314), reads the image file data of the memory card directly (Page 2, ¶ 0029-0030); a monitor (Fig. 3: 312), displaying information to the user (Page 2, ¶ 0030); and a printer, wherein the photo is controlled by the processor and used for printing the image file and receipt to the user (Page 2, ¶ 0030-0031).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo in view of Meyer as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kondo by including a wireless image-receiving unit, receiving a signal of the image file that is sent from the digital camera, processes a transformation, and outputs an image file data to the processor. The motivation to do so would help the user to transfer image files to the DIY photo print device without needing the use of other hardware (i.e. cables, memory card and other connectors).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the wireless method adopted by the digital camera comprises an optic signal (See Meyer, page 1, ¶ 0015 and ¶ 0016).

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo, US 2002/0039193 A1 and Meyer, US 2002/0116278 A1 in view of Sobol, US 2002/0071035 A1 and further in view of Kawai, US 2003/0081113 A1.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer teaches that the DIY photo print device comprises a case (See Kondo Fig. 2: 100; Meyer, fig. 3: 316, page 2, ¶ 0029), the case comprises: a card-insertion slot, aims to the memory card reading unit, a coin-insertion hole, provides one of the payment methods; a pay by credit card member, provides one of the payment methods (Kondo, fig. 2: 105, page 4, ¶ 0087 and ¶ 0090), the use of an infrared window is necessitated in the DIY photo print device as taught by Kondo and Meyer as in claim 1. The combination of Kondo and Meyer does not teach a camera holder, allows the digital camera place into the camera holder, aims to the infrared window, outputs the optic signal of the image file to the wireless image-receiving unit and power display.

However, Sobol teaches a printer (Fig. 1: 100) comprising a holder (Fig. 1: 150) for a digital camera (Fig. 2: 200; see also fig. 3) wherein a transceiver (Fig. 3: 270) in the camera may serve to transmit and receive optical signals such as infrared signals between said camera and said printer (Page 3, ¶ 0034), for transmitting images from the camera to the printer, is necessitated that the camera is in a position so that the transceiver aims an infrared window in the printer in Sobol.

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Sobol as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by having a camera holder so

that the transceiver of the camera aims an infrared window in the DIY photo print device. The motivation to do so would help the user to transfer images from the camera to the DIY photo print device without making a transmission error due to shaking the camera when holding it with the hands affecting the line of sight between the two devices.

The combination of Kondo and Meyer in view of Sobol does not teach a power display.

However, Kawai teaches an image input device (Figs. 1-3) comprising a power display indicator (Fig. 3: 203) for indicating the state of the image input device (Page 2, ¶ 0023).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Sobol and further in view of Kawai, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by having a power display indicator. The motivation to do so would help indicating the state of the DIY photo print device as suggested in Kawai (Page 2, ¶ 0023).

4. Claims **4** and **20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo, US 2002/0039193 A1 in view of Meyer, US 2002/0116278 A1 and further in view of Ikeda, US Patent 6,634,006 B1.

Regarding claim **4**, the combination of Kondo in view of Meyer does not teach that the wireless image-receiving unit transforms the data into a computer image file format by using the IrDA protocol cooperating with an IrTran-P.

However, Ikeda teaches the use of IrDA protocol cooperating with an IrTran-P to transfer the images from a digital still camera (Fig. 2: 100) to a projector (Fig. 2: 200) via wireless transmission in a way so that the projector can receive said images so that error detection can be performed while the digital still camera is transferring data to the projector (Col. 3, lines 50-67; col. 4, line 26 – col. 5, line 15).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Ikeda as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by transferring the images from the camera to the DIY photo print device using the IrDA protocol cooperating with an IrTran-P. The motivation to do so would enable the DIY photo print device to receive the images from the camera while performing error detection during transmission with a camera and said DIY photo print device as suggested by Ikeda (Col. 4, line 26 – col. 5, line 15).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Kondo and Meyer does not teach that the data transmission protocol adopted by the digital camera comprises an IrDA protocol and an IrTran-P protocol.

However, Ikeda teaches the use of IrDA protocol cooperating with an IrTran-P to transfer the images from a digital still camera (Fig. 2: 100) to a projector (Fig. 2: 200) via wireless transmission in a way so that the projector can receive said images so that error detection can be performed while the digital still camera is transferring data to the projector (Col. 3, lines 50-67; col. 4, line 26 – col. 5, line 15).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Ikeda as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by transferring the images from the camera to the DIY photo print device using the IrDA protocol cooperating with an IrTran-P. The motivation to do so would enable the DIY photo print device to receive the images from the camera while performing error detection during transmission with a camera and said DIY photo print device as suggested by Ikeda (Col. 4, line 26 – col. 5, line 15).

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo, US 2002/0039193 A1 in view of Meyer, US 2002/0116278 A1 and further in view of Fujimura, US 2002/0067923 A1.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Kondo and Meyer does not teach that the signal sent from the digital camera comprises a radio signal.

However, Fujimura teaches a camera (Fig. 1: 100) that connected to a storage device (Fig. 1: 200) by wireless or radio communication such as Bluetooth (Page 3, ¶ 0038).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Fujimura as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the communication between the DIY photo print device and the camera by using a radio communication such as Bluetooth. The Motivation to do so would enable the photographer to carry around the camera by itself in order to perform photography, and the ease of operation is enhanced, by comparison with the

case in which the camera and the DIY photo print device are connected by a data cable as suggested by Fujimura (Page 8, ¶ 0073).

6. Claims **10** and **11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo, US 2002/0039193 A1 in view of Meyer, US 2002/0116278 A1 and further in view of Attenberg, US Patent 5,913,019.

Regarding claim **10**, the combination of Kondo and Meyer does not teach that the system program of the processor comprises controlling the device into a standby mode.

However, Attenberg teaches a photo kiosk (Fig. 1: 10) wherein when not in use the system is in a stand by mode until a user initializes the interactive mode by inserting the correct amount of funds into a currency acceptor/validator, then the validator sends a signal to the CPU indicating that the CPU should start the interactive mode of operation (Col. 8, lines 12-24).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Attenberg as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by having a standby or in a hibernation operation mode when said DIY photo print device is not being operated by a costumer. The motivation to do so would enable the DIY photo print device to save use less power since when in the standby or hibernation mode the DIY photo print device would not need to operate at full power.

Regarding claim **11**, the combination of Kondo and Meyer in view of Attenberg teaches the same as in claim 10. Therefore, grounds for rejecting claim 10 apply here.

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7. Claim **16** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo, US 2002/0039193 A1 in view of Meyer, US 2002/0116278 A1 and further in view of Stephenson, US Patent 6,539,162 B1.

Regarding claim **16**, the combination of Kondo and Meyer does not teach that the memory card-reading unit comprises a PCMCIA card interface member.

However, Stephenson teaches a photo kiosk comprising a memory card reading wherein said card-reading unit can have a PCMCIA card interface member (Col. 4, lines 32-43).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Kondo and Meyer in view of Stephenson, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIY photo print device by having a PCMCIA card interface member. The motivation to do so would help the DIY photo print device receives images from different devices (i.e. notebook computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs)) increasing the compatibility of said DIY photo print device.

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nelson D. Hernandez whose telephone number is (703) 305-8717. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M..

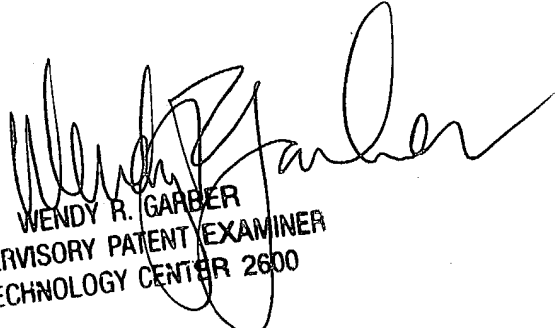
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy R. Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Nelson D. Hernandez
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

NDHH
November 9, 2004


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